Mr. SPEAKER.—I have said the very same thing but I know how objection was raised. I do not want to have that unpleasant scene in the House. Unless the House adopts it in one voice, I do not want to adopt this procedure to-day.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Channagiri).—I hope there is no objection for this from anybody, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shall I take it as agreed to by the House ?

SEVERAL MEMBERS.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then, Demand will be proposed by the Chair and there will be discussion on the main demand itself.

SEVERAL MEMBERS.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Thank you.

Demand No. 21 : 10-30 to 11.
Demand No. 22 : 11 to 11-15.
Demand No. 23 : 11-15 to 12.
Demand No. 24 : 12 to 12-30.

I think that would be all right. Now Demand No. 21.

DEMAND No. 21—AGRICULTURE.

40. Agriculture (Except Botanical and other Public Gardens).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,73,333 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Agriculture (Except Botanical and other Public Gardens)'."

The Leader of the Opposition will have ten minutes and other members will have not more than seven minutes each.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I rise to oppose this demand. I am glad that this procedure has been adopted and I am not going to take more than ten minutes. Sir, Agricultural Department is one of the most important departments, and the expenditure on this department is gradually going up. We must consider what the corresponding benefits derived are for having spent such a huge sum of more than Rs.52 lakhs. Sir, our country is an agricultural country and this department must work very effectively. It is common feeling everywhere that this department does not give any benefit to the raiyats and the utility does not reach the rural area. The benefit derived is not commensurate with the huge amount we have been spending. Government say that this huge amount is spent on the ground that they are interested in growing more food so as to make the State self-sufficient. But, with great regret I have to say that our position remains the same in this behalf and the State is importing foodgrains from outside in large quantities. Crores of rupees have been spent for Grow More Food scheme but with no tangible result. We are depending on the Centre and other countries for our food requirements.

9.30 A.M.

Then, Sir, there is much scope for retrenchment in this department in many ways. For example, a sum of Rs. 33,53,000 has been allotted towards Development Schemes. If we go into it in detail, it is quite possible that we can dispense with many of these items.

See Page 16 of Budget Part II. I do not know why the provision for Tractor and Lorry services is retained. We have been spending nearly Rs. 8,62,000 on these tractors and lorry services. Probably you may remember that we have spent a considerable amount on these tractors. We have invested, I think, subject to correction, nearly Rs. 60 lakhs on tractors and bulldozers. High hopes were then held out that they would be beneficial to the raiyats. On the other hand we find that they are not as beneficial as we expected them to be. Many of them are out of service. Many raiyats who purchased them are disappointed. Even now provision is made, as much as Rs. 8,62,700. This is a big item of expenditure. It is high time this provision is deleted. I understand from Dr. Coleman who was here and who made an intensive tour has given a report in the matter. I have not got a copy of the report here with me but I was told that his opinion is that these tractors are not suited to the Mysore conditions and even for private owners.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This morning his statement has appeared in some papers so far as Malnad is concerned.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Though we have spent a considerable amount on these tractors, it has not improved the condition of the common raiyat.

Again, we have spent a good deal of amount on multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds. All these items of expenditure require to be reconsidered by Government. For example, under 'Food Production Drive' under 'Direction' we have been spending nearly Rs. 65,000. Under 'Staff for Grow More Food Works' we have spent Rs. 53,300; for tractor and lorry services Rs. 8,52,700.

	Rs.
Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds.	2,67,300
Manufacture and distribution of rural compost through town municipalities and village panchayets	1,42,300
Protective measures against pests and diseases	1,07,700
Preparation and distribution of manure mixture	2,68,200
Subsidy for the construction of Irrigation wells	3,75,000
Assessment of the result of Grow More Food	9,800
Schemes financed partly or wholly by other Governments or outside agencies	6,48,300

I think these are the items of expenditure which can be curtailed considerably, taking our financial position at present into consideration. Take for instance the manufacture and distribution of rural compost on which the Government propose to spend about Rs. 1,42,300. I am a villager. I am essentially an agriculturist. I take personal interest in agriculture. Your spending as much as Rs. 1,42,300 in no way helps us, the raiyats. The village raiyat knows how to prepare the compost. He prepares his own manure. Again, take the question of preparation and distribution of manure mixtures. You propose to spend Rs. 2 lakhs over it. It is a big amount. It seems to be an optional item. We would be justified in spending it during more affluent times. Therefore it is possible to delete that provision.

Then, take the item of subsidy for the construction of irrigation wells. We have already spent a good deal of amount by way of subsidy. I think we must have advanced some crores towards the sinking of wells. It is also common knowledge that in many cases this amount has been misutilised. It has given scope for corruption and misdealing. I feel personally that this requires scrutiny now and unless the Government satisfy themselves that this amount is going to be utilised properly, they will not be justified in spending this amount. They will be justified in stopping this amount also.

Again take the question of 'schemes financed partly or wholly by other Governments or outside agencies'. The amount comes to Rs. 6,48,300.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—They are all research items.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Research and other matters are already there for a long time. But now let us have as little of research as possible.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—If the Hon'ble Member talks like that.....

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Why don't you listen to me fully? Research is necessary. Let me go into the details now.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The details are given on page 24.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Scheme for breeding of groundnuts, scheme for breeding thick sugarcane. Who advances for the scheme? Does the amount come from the Central Government? Then there is the pilot survey scheme for collecting statistics of cocoanuts, anti-mahalli (Koleroga) campaign scheme, cotton extension scheme, cocoanut nursery scheme, tuber scheme, establishment of arecanut research station, scheme for physiological research on Egyptian cotton in Mysore, multiplication of improved groundnut seeds, establishment of basic agricultural schools, soil survey scheme in Malnad, etc. A number of schemes there are like this. On basic agricultural schools

(Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

scheme you want to spend Rs. 2,57,000. I do not know whether this is part of the recommendations of the Reforms Committee, namely, starting of basic agricultural schools. I am against this item.. It requires examination, because it involves a recurring expenditure. What I want to submit is this: Agricultural Department is a very important department. If this department works well, certainly it will conduce to the betterment of the raiyat; it will contribute to the wealth of the raiyat. But what I want to know is whether this department should not work more vigilantly and more actively. If necessary, they must come in contact with every raiyat. (*A Voice*: There are no two opinions about that.) Every taluk has an agricultural inspector. But the work done by him is not as much as we expect him to do. These improved varieties of seeds and new methods of combating pests and diseases are not available to the raiyats in rural areas. We are spending huge amounts. Please scrutinise the entire expenditure and please cut down such of the items which can be avoided and which can be postponed to better days. Secondly, you must whip up the department and see that the utility of the department is derived by every raiyat. Let them go round and travel profusely. If there are improved varieties of seeds, instead of the raiyat coming to him, let the officer himself go to the raiyat and let him teach him what the improved varieties are. He must not only be a propagandist but also a teacher to the raiyat. He must approach some of the raiyats and tell them what the improved methods of cultivation are, what the improved seeds are and how to make use of the present resources. With these words I oppose the demand.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Sir, it has been my misfortune—I do not know why—to always oppose my Hon'ble friend Sri Imam.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Because you get tickled.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—My friend made a surprising statement that research work in the Agricultural Department must be stopped.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—On a point of order, Sir. My Hon'ble friend has the knack of misunderstanding me. I never said so. The member is not entitled to misquote or quote wrongly or to quote from his own imagination. He said that I wanted that research should be stopped. My idea was, these are all big items of expenditure, they must be scrutinised and whatever required must be retained. Take, for instance, the starting of basic agricultural schools. My friend in his anxiety or in his zeal to ventilate his own grievance always over-steps and perhaps he thinks that he will gain undue importance if he opposes me.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—My friend's importance is not very much important to me at all, because I know what his importance today is.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The Hon'ble Member can come to the subject proper. He has understood him.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—He must also know his position, Sir. Let my friend not think that he is an important person...

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is not the subject-matter now.

*Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—I would say that the postponement of research work in the Agricultural Department is suicidal, whether the suggestion comes from the mouth of anybody else or from my mouth. The Department, if at all, has done some work on the research side of it. and the Government of India have been encouraging this research portion of it by giving huge grants. If a scientific department like Agriculture has to do some work for the people, it is only by this kind of improved seedling and giving better manure and improving the varieties of seeds and trying to develop this side of research in the department. Therefore I would very earnestly request the Government to see that the research department is improved, if necessary more funds being spent thereon. That is my opinion.

So far as the executive side is concerned, I feel that it has become almost a sales department rather than executive department. I have not seen the activities of any Assistant

*Asterisk indicates that the speech has not been revised by the Member concerned.

Director in any district or the activities of an agricultural inspector in any taluk in such a way as to improve the position of the raiyat, except selling some kulas or some manure. Except that nothing else is done. I have been saying this for the last three years and I have no objection to reiterate that even now. The presence of Assistant Director is not felt anywhere because he has not been useful to the raiyat. I do not know how many fields a year they inspect, what advice they give to the raiyats, how many public meetings of raiyats they hold and how many pest diseases are controlled by them. That is not known to anybody. If at all there is a department which is really needed for Mysore, which is mainly an agricultural country, it is this department. But unfortunately for us, though we spend heavily on it we do not get any proportionate benefit. It is more a spending department than an earning department. The sooner they remove the sales work from the hands of the inspectors and hand them over to the general public, the better it would be. How many cases of misappropriation there are, how much of public money is wasted on them! Why the scientific department should be entrusted with the sales of small things like manure and all that, I cannot understand. Therefore, what I feel is, this Agricultural Department must be given a whipping; they must be whipped up to work on the fields of villages.

Another thing is, spending so much as over Rs. 50 lakhs, they have not been able to make soil survey in the State. So long as you do not make a detailed soil survey take it from me that you can never improve agricultural production. Therefore, at whatever cost, it is very necessary that a detailed soil survey must be instituted and every raiyat must be advised as to the kind of crop he can grow, and where he can grow which kind of crop. This must be done like missionaries, going about and holding meetings and advising the raiyats and all that. That kind of activity we have not been seeing in the Agricultural Department. They say that the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is the best. But they themselves do not know how to prepare the seedling. These inspectors are not trained at all. What is the kind of manure that has to be put and what is the method of working, they do not know. If they themselves do not know, what instruction can they give to the raiyat? (*A Voice*: Not all; say, most of them.) Yes, most of them. They are not trained. Before sending them for training others, open training centres and give them training. Have you given them training? Have they raised these seedling beds? That is the position. Therefore I would once again state that these officers must be made to work on the fields. They are now simply officers to sell, officers to sit and nobody goes to them to ask for their advice and hence they do not come. That is the position.

Again, about the Agricultural College. Sir, it is a pitiable sight. If we go there, we see students are huddled in zinc-sheet sheds and are not given facilities. There is not sufficient place or building for laboratory. We call it a College and there is not even a librarian there. There is not even a laboratory for Chemistry there. Such a pitiable sight it has been reduced to. Perhaps Government thought that it would be better to abolish that college. It is not correct. Being an agricultural country, we need our young men not only to become officers in the Agricultural Department, but to learn agriculture for its own sake and improve their own lands.

Another point while at this juncture, I would like to state is this: B.Sc.'s in Agriculture are better than ordinary History graduates; but they are not entertained in schools and colleges as teachers nor are they taken in administrative services. If a History graduate is useful as Amildar, my opinion is that an Agricultural graduate would be more useful as Amildar. In fact, it must be stated to the credit of teachers in that College that the other day myself and the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, Sri Imam, visited that place and we saw that teachers are very anxious to give the best of training. It seems to me all the agricultural graduates from here have obtained first place in all-India

(SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.)

competitions. They have been sent abroad. Such a good training is given but facilities are not there. There is no place for students even to study. I do not know how the students manage to study in those small rooms and zinc sheet sheds. That has been the position, Sir.

I remember, Sir, the Government appointed a Committee in order to suggest a suitable place to locate this Agricultural College. That Committee went round the whole of India ; I do not know why this Committee should go about the whole of India to find out a place within Mysore State to locate the College. And they went to Coimbatore, they went to Poona and other places ; I do not know for what purpose. Afterwards, what happened, nobody knows. Whether they submitted their report, is not known. But still it is under controversy, whether it is better to locate the College at Shimoga, or Mandya or to allow it to remain where it is. Whatever it is, Sir, let us decide once for all. Whether it is, Mandya or any other place, it is going to serve the same good purpose. Are we not taking quick decisions in regard to a History college, for the extension of the college by including C B Z or whatever it is ? We are going to open colleges after colleges. I do not know what has happened to those colleges. I have only the fervent hope that with Dr. Nagan Gowda as Minister of the Department, the Department will show rapid signs of improvement and increase its utility value to the raiyat on the field. Dr. Nagan Gowda is not merely an agriculturist, but also a scientist and therefore I have every hope that he will make this Department serve the interest of agriculture in a much better way than it is doing at present. I also expect him to see that the location of this Agricultural College is decided upon immediately and urgent decisions are taken about improvements to be effected to that College. When I went there, I saw about 200 or 300 or 400 benches being huddled in a room having no place to put them. Laboratory materials are being huddled up in rooms having no place. Only they bring one or two things to the classes, show them in the classes and take them back. That is the position. Would that be useful to anybody ? Would that state of affairs bring credit to any college worth the name, I ask ? Therefore I would suggest that the present Agriculture Minister should undertake a thorough cleansing of this house, I mean the Agricultural Department, not this august House. (*Laughter*). There is the growth of several weeds. He must see that all these weeds are weeded out and better work is turned out by this Department. So far as research work is concerned, Sir, I once again plead that there should be all round improvement for this research work and better facilities should be accorded for research work in the College. I would even suggest that this Department should not interest itself in the sales work, but it should concentrate on research work and prove itself more useful to the agriculturist as such.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (ಚೆನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಅಪಾರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತಸಾಲಿಗೆ ನುಮಾರು 58 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನಾದ್ಯಂತ Japanese method of paddy cultivation ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನುಮಾರು 26 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ರೈತರು, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಕಾರ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ನಮಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸೋಣ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು Japanese method of paddy cultivationನನ್ನು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನಕ್ಕಿಯಿಂದ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ತರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ನಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉಪ

ಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಂಥ ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ 26,000 ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ನಡೆದು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಯಿಂದ ಅದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದಾರೆ. ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಪರ್ಸಾ ಜವರೇಗೌಡರು ಎಂಬುವವರು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 55 ಪಲ್ಲಾದಷ್ಟು ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಪಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಪಚೇಲ್ ಸಿದ್ದೇಗೌಡರು ಎಂಬುವವರು 9,275 ಪೌಂಡ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಿವಪೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ 8,550 ಪೌಂಡ್ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 8,400 ಪೌಂಡ್ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ್ ಸಿದ್ದೇಗೌಡರು ಎಂಬುವವರು 8,315 ಪೌಂಡ್ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈಗ ನಾವು ಹಾಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಲ್ಲಾ ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕನಿಷ್ಟಪಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಇಂದಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ 9¼ ಪಲ್ಲಾದಷ್ಟು ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜರ್ಪಾ ಮೆಥೆಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ 26 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕೊನೇಪಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಅಡ್ಡಾದಿಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. 9¼ ಪಲ್ಲಾದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 18 ಪಲ್ಲಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಸುಮಾರು 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆದಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರೈತರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 26 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಇಫೆಕ್ಟಿಸಿವ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಬತ್ತ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಮೂರರಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಫಾಸಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಗ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಒದಗಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರೈತರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜರ್ಪಾ ಮೆಥೆಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಫಲ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಮೆನ್ಯೂರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ರೈತನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ವಾಪಸು ಪಡೆಯಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಮೆನ್ಯೂರ್, ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The House then adjourned for Lunch at Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have thirty minutes at our disposal. At least ten minutes must be given for reply by the Government. So, let each member take only five minutes and four members may speak.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narsipur).—Mr. Speaker, the administration of the Agricultural Department is far from satisfactory. The most important functions in the Agricultural Department are—

(1) Soil Survey,

(2) Propaganda and Demonstration work,

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

(3) Starting Demonstration Farms in Taluk Headquarters,

(4) Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds,

(5) Protective Measures against pests and diseases.

Well, Sir, so far as the Government of Mysore is concerned, I would like to analyse how the Agricultural Department is acting in regard to these important functions.

For the soil survey the Government of Mysore have made an allotment of Rs. 15,240 only out of an allotment of Rs. 52.73 lakhs for the Department. In Mysore we have 82.63 lakhs of acres of cultivable land and the allotment made towards soil survey under Development Scheme is just a sum of Rs. 15,240. Sir, I would like to place before the Government that when soil survey is done, the department will know how the chemical manure will act on the soil. It is highly criminal to allow the use of chemical manure for all soil. I have bitter experience of this chemical manure. Many soils do not properly act to the chemical manure and it will have a deteriorating effect. So, I stress, as Sri Bheemappa Naik has already done, that it is the soil survey which is the most important function of the Agricultural Department. It serves to educate the cultivator. But this most important function has been absolutely ignored by the Government.

The second most important function of the Department that I spoke of was, intensive propaganda and demonstration work throughout the State. In the year 1954-55 Government are satisfied in having an allotment of Rs. 40,000 only towards this function, but that allotment is towards contingency. I would like to know what exactly Government mean by contingency so far as this Demonstration and Propaganda is concerned. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 5.68 lakhs towards this item, how is this amount used? It is simply spent for the agricultural staff in the taluk headquarters. Let us see, what the Agricultural Inspector is doing in the taluk headquarters? He is just an accountant submitting voluminous reports, filling up *pro forma* accounts and nothing else. There are agricultural implements stored with these officers, not being bought by anybody, the price being abnormal. The present market rate of those implements would be cheaper. So, it is a very serious defect of maintaining the Inspector at the headquarter at a cost of Rs. 5.68 lakhs out of this head of account and doing nothing towards propaganda work. I can never understand this.

Sir, the third most important function that I spoke of is starting Demonstration Farms at Taluk Headquarters. The heading, no doubt, looks very rosy and any outsider that sees the heading will at once be impressed that we are far advanced in this field. But what has actually happened in 1952-53 for this important function is, they have spent Rs. 2,080 for the whole State. 1953-54, the revised estimate shows they are satisfied with an expenditure of Rs. 100; and in 1954-55 there is no allotment. What a progress it is!

The next thing is multiplication and distribution of improved seeds. In the year 1954-55 the allotment is 2.67 lakhs and taking into consideration the acreage under cultivation this allotment is insufficient. Sir, I submit that the department should be managed efficiently. Instead of simply being contented with the present arrangement, I urge that the Government should see that they spend the money in such a manner as to educate the cultivator about the improved methods of agriculture and increase his revenues. Government have already lost five lakhs in the distribution of manure last year. Let not that loss continue any further.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಮುಸಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಹಿರಿಯೂರು).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಣ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿದರೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ

ತರುತ್ತಾ ರೂರಲ್ ಕಾಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಫಾರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವೆಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಹಣ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅನುಭವವಿರುವವನು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನು ಎಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಕ್ಕು ನನಗಿದೆಯೆನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಫಾರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವೆಲ್ಸ್, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಸಾಲ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಡವರು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತವರ್ಗದವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುದಿರುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ರೈತವರ್ಗದವರು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸರ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಾ॥ ಕೋಲ್ಮನ್‌ರವರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ರೈತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನುಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡವಾಳವಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೇಂಟೈನ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ರಿಸರ್ವಾಯರ್ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಭದ್ರ ರಿಸರ್ವಾಯರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಮೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈನರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಹಳ್ಳಕೊಳ್ಳಗಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಜಮೀನು ಸಮ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರು, ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ರೈತರು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರು, ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರು ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಮೇಂಟೈನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಕರೋಗ ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರೈತರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ರೋಗದ ಹಾವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದ ತುತ್ತು ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬರದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಕೈಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕರೋಗ ಬಿದ್ದು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಗ್ಯಾಂಡ ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಕಡೆ ಎಳೆದರೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಳಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಇದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಈಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಂತೂ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ನೇಷ್ಷ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಿಂದು ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ಲಾನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನವರೂ ಕೂಡ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಲೀಡರ್‌ರವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂನತೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಯಾರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಲೀಡರ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಹೌಸ್ ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ವಿಷಾದವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಏನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈಗ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರಾದ ಡಾ॥ ನಾಗನಗೌಡರು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ ಎಸ್. ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಗತಿಯೇನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ನಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದುಕಾರಣ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪದವೀಧರರಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಪದವೀಧರರಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾದವರು ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಅನುಭವವಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಸಾಯಿಲ್‌ಸರ್ವೆ. ಇದಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಭೂಮಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.)

ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಬೆಳೆಯಿಡಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮುತವರ್ಜಿಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫಲ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಹೊಸರೀತಿಯ ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ foreign ಮೆನ್ಯೂರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದು. ಕಾಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ (ಜಾವಗಲ್).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತರು, ಅವರು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸವಾಡದೆ ಸುಖವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಅನುಭವಿಗಳಾದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ರೀಜನಲ್ ಫಾರಂಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ 8 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲರುವ ಆಫೀಸರು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವವರು ಎಂ. ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ. ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅಂಥ ಆಫೀಸರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅವರೇನು ತಾನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ? ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗರಿಗರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಧೂಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಹಣ ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವವಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಮೀನಿನ ರೈತರು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ 10-20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಲ್ಲರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಬೆಳೆದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದ ಮಾತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತುಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಂಚಾಕ್ಷರಯ್ಯ (ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 60 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು (research stations) ಆಯಾಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೊ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಹಾಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಳವನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ M. A. (5) ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಯಾಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹವಾಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಹೊಸರಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎನೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ನಡೆಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಲಲ್ಲ.

ಹತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತೂ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಹತ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಣದಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಈ ಬೆಳೆಯು ಕೇವಲ 80 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಇದೆಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದುದೇ ಆದರೆ, ಈ ನಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುವ ವಾಗ್ದಾನವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನವು ಸಹ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ 60 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಅದನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me in the first place thank the members for some nice things they have said about me. If they had merely said that I am a cultivator, that I am a raiyat, that would have been enough. More than that I never claim at all. I am thankful to the members for the great interest they have evinced in this industry but I must tell them that this is the one industry, I might say this right in the beginning, that has been delivering the

goods. It has been supplying the needs of this country for food and to a greater extent than other industries are supplying other needs of the people. And we are trying to make greater supply and in a more adequate form and so this is one of the important industries.

I will take the important points that have been raised by Hon'ble Members, one after another, and if I leave some of them it is merely because for want of time. The most important question raised was whether this department was justified in spending half a crore of rupees. In this State we have about 65 lakhs of acres of land under cultivation. One Member said, I think it is Sri Srinivasa Iyengar, that it was 82 lakhs of acres. But it does not matter. Even if we take 65 lakhs as the acreage under cultivation, we are spending just 62 lakhs or a little less than 62 lakhs. That is, less than a rupee per acre. This includes research, propaganda, development and all that. If you take population as the basis, there are a crore of people in the State and it comes to just half a rupee for each individual for production, development and supply of agricultural requirements. I do not think it is very much. Compared to other States, it is much lower. But I do not mean to say that this money should not be used properly. I agree with all the Hon'ble Members that have spoken that the sum of Rs. 50 lakhs or half a crore that has been allotted for this department should be used properly. We should make the best use of it, because it is capable of producing great deal more results. It is the result of the use of this amount that is of much greater value than a similar amount of money spent on any other department and hence we should not say that this amount need not be given.

Then I immediately proceed to the other important question of research work. I am glad that everybody has laid emphasis on this work, because without research it is like heart stopping from beating. I will give you one example. Now we have new varieties of sugarcane. We used to have *patta patti* and other varieties but the new varieties of sugarcane have enabled us to produce as much as 100 tons per acre. But that is not the average. The average is very close to 40 tons per acre in South India. That is all the result of research and therefore there is no question of research not being carried on. We carry it on more effectively, more usefully, and to try to solve our problems.

One Hon'ble Member was saying about Benkiroga. A large amount of work is just now being carried on in Madras to combat this disease, and to produce varieties of paddy that will withstand the blast disease. So research is very important. I hope you will not grudge this much amount of money for it.

One Hon'ble Member was saying about research work in respect of cotton. I agree with him that research on cotton has to be carried on further. The work that has been carried on here is of a very high order; so far as MA5 is concerned it is to be developed. But his point of view is that research is to be carried on further. The question is when we have carried research work, do you take the results to the place where the raiyat is. I am very glad that many members have paid much attention to that aspect. I agree with one and all that have spoken in this House, that we should not make the Agricultural Inspectors salesmen. Let me take this opportunity of telling this House that we are trying to reduce as much as possible this sales work from the Inspector. Indeed by first April I think we will have removed the sale of ammonium sulphate from the hands of the inspectors and given them over to the proper agencies, namely, the trade channels and co-operative societies. We have got multi-purpose co-operative societies in taluks and hoblis and I think it is their function to sell this manure and we will hand that work over to them. But I would not be able to say the same thing about seeds. I think it will be necessary for us to carry on that work through the Inspector, because it is important that the seeds should reach the cultivators and that in pure form.

(DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA.)

There is another question of the Inspectors getting into contact with the cultivators. It is very important that they should get into contact with the cultivators. I have been insisting on that and we will see that they do so.

An Hon'ble friend was saying that these people put on suit and boots and the cultivators are scared away by them. It is necessary that the Inspectors should also be practical agriculturists. That means they should know how the agricultural operations are carried on. I have been telling these Inspectors that whenever they get an opportunity, they should go to the fields and plough, sow, reap and all that. We have not been doing that. We have been sitting down like Inamdars.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That class has gone down.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—We won't create another new one. I am insisting on the Agricultural Inspectors that they should all know all the agricultural operations, not merely know the operations but they have to be at it and be better cultivators. Otherwise how can they show to the raiyats what they should do ?

There is another point that was raised—I am racing against time—about the college. You have got a college here. It is in poor buildings. Sri Bheemappa Naik is not here now. It is true that we have got it in a poor building. But it requires at least 25 to 30 lakhs to put up new buildings. And so this year we will continue in the same buildings. We should be able to spend some money over the buildings and we will make arrangements to see that the laboratory is put in there. The laboratory, as it is, is located there in a way till we can afford to keep them in a good building.

I now come to the question of employment of agricultural graduates in all other departments. I am one with you in that they should be given the same chances that law graduates or science graduates or economic graduates get. The agricultural graduate learns science, economics, co-operation and everything else and so I think there is no reason why he should not be given the same chances for appointment in all departments.

Sri Lakkappa said that an area of 25,000 acres has been brought under cultivation under Japanese method of cultivation. We are very enthusiastic about it. This year we wanted to bring 25,000 acres under that system of cultivation but we have brought about 27,000 acres. The increase has been, as I said before here, very satisfactory. We expected 33 per cent increase but we have got 47 per cent increase. In some cases it is double and in some other cases it is treble. There is the prospect of this system of cultivation proving to be much better hereafter. He wanted 60,000 acres to be brought under cultivation. But we want to make it one lakh of acres.

11 A.M.

Then there is the other question about the pests and diseases that my friend raised. We are spending a lakh of rupees on this and I would not mind, even if we spend a little bit more. But the question is, it must be used properly. We are doing very good work on pests in the Department of Entomology here in this State. In Mysore research work in Entomology has been very good, Sir.

With these remarks, I hope the Hon'ble Members will see that the work that has been done by the Agricultural Department is of a high order and it is very necessary to carry on further work. I therefore request them to pass this Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,73,333 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Agriculture (Except Botanical and other Public Gardens)."

The motion was adopted.